official career here, whatever it may be possible for me to do to adjust these unhappy differences, I shall do. I am not entirely despondent. I cannot bring my mind to realize a separation of these States, much less calmly to contemplate the consequnces which would follow.

Sir, let us, as one man, address ourselves to this subject. Why should our friends from the far South desire to separate from those in the North who have so long stood by them? Why, gentlemen, more men in the States of New York and Pennsylvania alone espoused your cause in the late contest than can be found in all the States that are talking of separating from the Union.—A million and a half of voters have, in a large measure, identified themselves with you in the issue against the Black Republican party; and it is my impression that, if this form of Government remains, and the same issues are to be made four years hence, the Republican party, with its sectional flag, will be driven to the wall as completely as any party ever was driven in this county. I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but I predict that it is the last victory the Republican party will ever gain. Let us remain together, then; let us contend for your rights within the Constitution and the Union, and in a short time you who are now desponding and complaining and threatening disruption, will be the triumphant party; you and your friends North will control the Government once more; and long ere that, I solemnly believe, if the effort be made in the right direction, the people of this country will give all the guarantees that the South, upon full reflection, will demand.

Freedom, Free Speech, and a Free Press.

These are high sounding terms. They have been made the themes of eloquent panegyrics. The noblest and grandest flights of oratory have found in them an illimitable field. The great and good of the last century imperilled and sacrificed their lives, and the lives of untold thousands, to make these the hallowed rights of the American people.

They were successful. The inestimable boon has descended from generation to generation. Revolution cannot destroy, nor can foreign or domestic war undermine the progress, happiness and resp[illegible] nity, union, the moral and intellectual regeneration of the human family and the final re-construction and perfection of all human society were to be the immeasureable rewards.

But, alas! the torch of freedom, the light of which was to illume the understanding and make man God like, already, ere three-quarters of a century has beheld its regenerating power, has been applied to the pillars of that temple to which all the world had directed its gaze. Alas, "free speech," that which was ordained to be the sacred right of a people redeemed and disenthralled from that tyranny which was made strong only through the ignorance of the oppressed, has already engaged in preaching defiance to law, in counselling hatred to our fellow men, in persuading to domestic insurrection, in provoking civil wars, and in destroying all peace, progress, fraternity and happiness among our people. Alas, too, the "Free Press," the handmaid of civilization, the intellectual engine of the age, the *ideal* heart of the universe, drinking from the arteries of which millions coming after millions were to be made great and mighty, that, too, fails in its sacred mission. Mostly vicious, false and depraved, licentious, slanderous and venomous, it is now engaged in poisoning the intellectual food of the people. It has created an itch on the body politic, and having gathered from it the distilling and fœtid humors, is now pouring them upon the people. Full of scabs, ulcers, sores, tumors and cancers, with the full purpose of a demon, a portion of it is busy in the hellish work of inoculating the readers of the North. No power, no authority, neither Constitution nor laws, and no office, high or low, can escape its leprous touch. Its withering sirocco breath is upon them all.

Are we free when we resist not against the destruction of our Freedom? Is that free speech, which advocates anarchy and persuades to ruin? Is that Free Press, which, for *mercenary patronage*, lies to the people by the column to the undermining of anything that is sacred and holy to liberty-loving people? Think, fellow citizens!—*Pennsylvanian*

The Nullification Difficulty of 1833—How it Was Settled.

The politicians who are opposed to a *compromise* of our present sectional difficulty are constantly referring to the *crisis* of South Carolina nullification of 1833, which, they tell us, was put down by force by the Government of Gen. Jackson. Without, in the present connection, referring to the widely different state of our political affairs now from what they were then, it is sufficient to say that that difficulty was settled, not by *coercion*, but by a compromise.—South Carolina demanded a redress of grievances by the repeal or modification of the tariff of 1828, which bore heavily upon her industry. It was on this issue that she made preparations for secession from the Union. In the height of the difficulty, Mr Clay introduced his Tariff Compromise Bill, which obviated the objections of South Carolina to the Black Tariff of 1828. The bill passed, and the crisis was averted.—The politicians of that day, such as General Jackson and Mr. Clay, were for *compromise* between the State and the General Government, and the compromise was made. Our troubles now will have to be settled in the same way, or not settled at all.

COTTON IS KING.—In spite of the dull times full two thousand bales of cotton have been sold in this city during the past week This looks like something was doing, and when we take into consideration the fact that about 100,000 bushels of corn have been sold in the past eight days, we may [illegible] in the fact that there

STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1860.

TO THOSE CONCERNED—We are now sending out bills to those who are in arrears two years and over for the STAR.—They will please attend to these bills as we intend to erase many names from our books who do not pay before January 1st 1861. This will allow every *honest* subscriber sufficient time to pay what is due us.

Who is Responsible?

A writer in the Buffalo *Commercial*, a Lincoln paper, makes the following confession in regard to the responsibility of the North for the present crisis:

"Let the North, especially New England, remember that for this fearful result they are primarily and mainly responsible, by their treasonable legislation, by *bar room and pulpit* assaults upon the South, in which unholy alliance of things sacred and profane, all epithets have been, exhausted, all sound principle abandoned, and new terms of denunciation and hatred invented, irritating at last to madness the excitable population of the South, who, for a quarter of a century, have had these coals of fire heaped upon their heads.

"Let the North and West remember also, that the necessary subjugation of the seceding States will be a victory without honor and causes of profit; that half a century of prosperity will hardly restore the national loss, or heal the resulting enmities; that commercial distress and almost universal bankruptcy will clothe our cities in mourning, and reduce all real estate, both in city and country, to half its present value. Let them restore the integrity of the Constitution, repeal all treasonable laws, and offer the olive branch to their exasperated brethren at the South. If war must come, let them go into this dreadful controversy with [illegible] prove themselves of [illegible]

Suppose War! What Then?

The Albany *Argus* deals some heavy blows to those Black Republican sons of thunder who raise their voices for war in the event of Southern secession. Says the *Argus*:—

"Do these rash counsellors forget that the threat of Sectional Civil War would compact the South, border States and all, in one mass? How would it leave the North?—A change of five per cent. in the vote of this State would give it against Lincoln, and that change, and more, has been accomplished already, since the election!

"Let us imagine the minority Governors of Northern States attempting to aid a minority President, (the rejected of nearly two thirds of the people,) not merely in a civil war, but in a servile war, against the men and women and children of the South, (for that is the shape the invasion would soon assume,) and where would be the sympathies, where the arms of the Northern masses? Not with the black swarm of insurgents or their Northern allies, but with our brethren of the South.

"Dissipate then, this foolish and fatal delusion of resolving difficulties like those presented in the present crisis, by civil war. It is wild and it is as wicked as absurd."

TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN MARIETTA—*Four Children Burnt to Death.*—On Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in a two story frame house occupied by a colored man named John Walker, in an alley opposite Samuel Johnson's stable, Marietta, and before it was discovered, or before assistance reached the spot, the interior was a sheet of flame, and four children—three of them belonging to Walker, and the other a child of his sister-in-law—perished in the flames. It appears, says the *Express*, that, early in the evening, the children were put to bed on the second story, and that shortly afterwards the father locked the door and went to church, leaving the fire in the stove down stairs. There was some kindling wood on the top of the stove, which it is supposed caught fire, and hence the cause of the frightful calamity. As soon as the alarm was given, several persons were quickly on the spot, and for a few seconds the terrified faces of the children were seen at an upper window, but they soon disappeared and were not afterwards seen until their charred remains were picked out of the smouldering ruins. The ages of the children ran from about four to ten years. Another, a boy about 13 years, who was also in bed at the time, fortunately escaped without injury.

PETITIONS are being circulated through this neighborhood for signers, praying the next Legislature to repeal the following ninety-fifth Section of the penal code, passed March 31st, 1860. It should be wiped off the statute book.

First That "no Judge Alderman, or Justice of the Peace of this State shall take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor from any State or Territory, under any act of Congress, under the penalty of being guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and under a fine not exceeding $1,000. Second. That if any claimant of fugitive shall, under any pretence of authority, whatsoever, violently and tumultuously attempt to seize and carry away, in a riotous, tumultuous, and unreasonable manner, so as to disturb or endanger the public peace, any negro, either with or without the intention of taking him before any district or circuit judge, he shall be fined not over $1,000 and imprisoned not longer than three months."

South Carolina Seceded.

South Carolina, on Thursday last, voted herself out of the Union. Her Representatives in Congress have withdrawn and she seems to consider herself independent of

[WE copy the following article from the *Daily Pennsylvanian*, in order that our readers may have a more perfect understanding of the cause of complaint by the South and who is responsible for it. We are charged by the leading Republicans of having slandered their party by misrepresenting their principles Even the lesser lights of the party, such as the *Columbia County Republican*, have the audacity to say that, the Democratic presses of the north are accountable for the bad feeling down south. Read the following, and we think you will all agree with us, that their principles need no misrepresentation to create just such an effect, with the southern people, as they have.]

Does Senator Wade tell the Truth?

Senator WADE, in his great effort on Monday last, in defence of the Republican party and its President, boldly announced on the floor of the Senate, that if the South believed that the President elect and the Republicans of the North were hostile to the South and Southern institutions, it was because "they had been *slandered* by the Democratic Press."

Does he wilfully falsify, or is he wantonly ignorant? Let him be judged by the record.

LINCOLN said that slavery must be placed in a process of extinction. He also said that the Declaration of Independence declared the negro equal to the white man.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, said at South Farmington, "they were going to put the Government for all time on the side of freedom, and those who dared array themselves against this Government, should be held as traitors, and die the death of traitors;" and in the same speech he said, "The republican party is to take possession of the Government, and when possession was taken, we trusted that the party will be true to the principles professed when out of power. *This power, he trusted, would be exercised till no man on the continent should claim property in another man.*"

Gov. SEWARD writes thus:—

"*Gentlemen*—I have received from you a copy of your recent publication, entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South," *and have read it with deep attention.*

"It seems to me a work of great merit, rich, yet accurate in statistical information, and logical in analysis. I do not doubt that it will exert a great influence on the public mind in favor of truth and justice.

"I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

More than 300,000 copies were sold; it and LINCOLN'S Life were the leading Republican campaign documents. Sixty eight Republican members of Congress endorsed and recommended it for General circulation very and WEED and HORACE GREELEY company. Gov. SEWARD read the book with "deep attention," and Gov. MORGAN assured SHERMAN that it was "all right."

If any thing can be deemed the settled policy and principles of the Republican party, it is the extinction of slavery, and the right and power to accomplish it.

This HELPER BOOK, thus endorsed, speaks thus:—

"That it is a solemn duty to abolish slavery in the South, *or die in the attempt.*"—See page 97.

"That no man can become a true patriot without first becoming an abolitionist."—Page 116.

"That against slaveholders as a body, we (that is, the Republican signers and endorsers,) wage an exterminating war." Page 120.

"That the present is the time to try the strength of arms, and that now is the time to "strike." Pages 121, 122.

"That slaveholders must emancipate the negroes, or we will emancipate them for you." Page 109.

"That slaveholders are nuisances, and that it is our imperative duty (:that is, the duty of Lincoln, Greely, Bryant, Morgan, et. al.,) to abate the nuisances. We propose, therefore, to abolish slavery, than which strychnine itself is less a nuisance." Page 139.

"That slaveholders are more cruel than common murderers." Page 140

"That if negroes had a chance (which Lincoln, Greely & Co., desire to give them), they would be delighted to cut their masters' throats." Page 148.

"That we (Lincoln, Greely & Co.,) are wedded to one purpose, from which no earthly power can ever divorce us. We are determined to abolish slavery at all hazards." Page 140

"That there is scarcely a spark of honor or magnanimity among slaveholders."—Page 153.

"That now is the appropriate time to strike for freedom in the South." Page 153.

"Inelgibillity of slaveholders—never another vote to the trafficker in human flesh."

"No co operation with staveholders in politics—no fellowship with them in religion—no affiliation with them in society.—No patronage to slaveholding merchants—no guests in slaveholding hotels—no fees to slaveholding lawyers—no employment to slaveholding physicians—no audience to slaveholding parsons."

"No recognition of pro-slavery men, except as ruffians, outlaws and criminals."

The foregoing were endorsed under their own signatures by the following members from Pennsylvania:—GALUSHA A. GROW, JOHN COVODE, WM. STEWART.

We could quote colum after colum of such sentiments and avowels from Republican speakers, electioneering documents, and their papers; we could swell the list of names of men prominent in every free State and in every county of the free States, who have enforced these sentiments on the stump, in the pulpit, at the lecture board, in the school room, at the fireside, on 'change, in the street and in the grog shop; we could add, from *Bible commentators*, from compilers of school books, from Northern statistical works, and thousands of convention resolves, synod discussions, quarterly meeting reports, and tract society wranglings. In fact, there is evidence direct, and indirect, positive and circumstantial, corroborative and cumulative, without limit, in every form that human thought can find expression, in every shape that human action can control. Are these slanders of the Democratic party? Does Senator WADE speak the truth?

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—At a meeting of the Howard Association, of Philadelphia, held in the "city of brotherly love," Dec. 19th; 1860, it was

Resolved, that come what may of good or ill to our beloved Republic—Union or Disunion—the Howard Association will continue with undiminished zeal, its labors for the relief of suffering humanity, over the whole area of our country, wherever the victims of disease and misfortunes solicit friendly aid.

THERE must be something wrong in the administration of the post office of London. The ordinary of Newgate reports that more than a hundred of its servants are to be

Not a Union of Force.

In 1833, the great and good Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, wrote to a friend as follows:

"When the confederacies begin to fight, liberty is soon lost, and the government as soon changed. A government of opinion, established by sovereign States for special purposes, cannot be maintained by force.—The use of force makes enemies, and enemies cannot live in peace under such government.

COMPROMISES.—This appears to be a time for compromises. A great many have been suggested by all parties, but few of them seem to meet with much approbation. It is said by the Republican party that the compromises made by Democrats demand all the concessions from the North; and, in consequence, we suppose, the editor of the *Republican*, up town, has put forth a compromise that he "can agree to." We have not this *medical* sheet at hand, but as near as we can remember, the compromise read something like this: Let the Southern States go to work and pass Personal Liberty Bills for the protection of every free white man who may go among them from the North, and conduct himself properly as a citizen should, no matter what may be his private political opinions, and then things may pass off smoothly again.

Such a compromise is an insult to the Southern States, and a fair display of ignorance on the part of the getter up. A man who goes in the Southern States and "conducts himself properly as a citizen should," has all the protection he needs for his safety, "no matter what his private political opinions may be." These States are provided with ample laws for the protection of free white men who behave themselves. This is all that any reasonable man would deem necessary Men who go there and conduct themselves badly are dealt with by the law according to their deeds. In the North this is the same.

THE *small-fry* in the Republican party were rather inclined to eulogise the Message of JAMES BUCHANAN when they first saw it. But their views of it were soon changed, after one or two publications of the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, and the *North American*, of Philadelphia. As a matter of course, these papers could not endorse the what course they would pursue. The first couple of days these papers filed objections to the document; and on the third and fourth days they commenced showing cause why objections were filed. By this time both the small and large Press of the Republican party are bellowing most tremendously over the Message, and denounce it as the poorest and weakest document ever eminating from the President of the United States. It does not suit them, neither was it intended to. James Buchanan is not apt to make a mistake of this kind, and put forth a Message to their liking. He designs being right, and issues his State papers accordingly. He understands this Republican faction pretty well and has no notion of allowing it to take any advantages of his administration.

Louisiana.

From the special message of the Governor of Louisiana to the State Legislture, at its recent extra session, we extract the follow paragraphs:—

The time was when men shrank from calculations of the value of the Union.—That has long since passed, and now they who, during a long life, have ever cherished and cultivated veneration for the Government with an almost religious ferver, are driven to the contemplation of its disruption. The Constitution is the only bond of Union; but if it is to be respected and obeyed by the Northern people only when it chimes whith their theoretical opinions, or conserves their interests; if we are practically assigned the position of inferiors when the letter and spirit of the bond is that we are equals; if we are to be oppressed and despoiled of our property, and to be tyrannized over by a hostile Government, and expected to submit because the outrage is perpetrated under the forms of law, then it is better we should retire from an association which has ceased to benefit us through perversion from its original design.

I do not think it comports with the honor and self respect of Louisiana, as a slaveholding State, to live under the Government of a Black Republican President. I will not dispute the fact that Mr. Lincoln is elected according to the forms of the Constitution; but the greatest outrages, both upon public and private rights, have been perpetrated under the forms of law. This question rises high above ordinary political considerations. It involves our present honor and our future existence as a free and independent people. It may be said that, when this Union was formed, it was intended to be perpetual. So it was, so far as such a term can be applied to any thing human; but it was intended to be administered in the same spirit in which it was made, with a scrupulous regard to the equality of the sovereignties composing it. We certainly are not placed in the position of subjects of a European depotism, whose only door of escape from tyranny is the right of revolution. I maintain the right of each State to secede from the Union, and, therefore, whatever course Louisiana may pursue now, if any attempt should be made by the Federal Government to coerce a sovereign State, and compel her to submission to an authority which she has ceased to recognize, I should unhesitatingly recommend that Louisiana assist her sister State with the same alacrity and courage that the Colonies assisted each other in their struggle against the depotism of the Old World.

GROUNDLESS RUMORS.—The Washington *States* is informed, on reliable authority, that the rumors copied into the papers of atrocities and acts of barbarism occurring at Friar's Point, Miss., are entirely groundless

Let Pennsylvania be Set Right.

We believe it to be the wish of the majority of the people of Pennsylvania that any act now upon the statute books of this State which in any way obstructs, or may by any possibility be made to obstruct the execution of the fugitive slave law, should be repealed at the coming session of the Legislature. This is required as an evidence that Pennsylvania is determined to perform all her constitutional obligations without hesitation. The act of 1780, providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, expressly declared that relief or shelter should not be given to any runaway negro from another State, but that the owner should have the *right and aid* to demand and take away his servant. This obligation was faithfully performed by State officers, without exciting any tumult or prejudice, until the Supreme Court of the United States decided, in the Prigg case, that State officers could not be compelled to take cognizance of the cases of fugitive slaves, and that it was the duty of the general government to provide for their rendition. Taking advantage of this decision, the Legislature in 1847 passed an act making it a misdemeanor for any judge or magistrate to take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor; prohibiting the use of the jails for the detention and safe-keeping of fugitives, and punishing with fine and imprisonment any owners of fugitives who "shall, under any pretence whatever, violently and tumultuously seize upon and "carry away to any place, or attempt to "seize and carry away in a riotous, violent, "tumultuous and unreasonable manner, and "so as to disturb and endanger the public "peace, any negro or mulatto, either with "or without the intention of taking such "negro or mulatto before any district or "circuit judge," &c The manifest intention of this language, which has lately been re-enacted in the Revised Penal Code, is to throw every obstacle in the way of an owner attempting to re capture his runaway slave. In case a master comes to this State armed with a warrant for the re-capture of his servant, and in attempting to arrest him on the street, for the purpose of taking before a United States Judge or Commissioner, a mob of negroes and Abolitionists create a riot, it might possibly be held such a disturbance and endangering of the public peace as to render the master liable to the penalty of this act. Mark, the riot or disturbance must be made to the account of against the mob endangering the public peace by attempting a rescue. The clauses against kidnaping in this same act are amply sufficient to protect the negro from unjust seizure, and provisions against riotous disturbances of the peace should be directed against rescuing mobs, and not against claimants, who have enough difficulties in their way without this additional obstacle to the recovery of their property.

That portion of this act prohibiting the use of jails was repealed in 1852. It remains to be seen whether the Legislature of 1861 will repeal the sections now in force, which were evidently intended to discourage, if not to prevent entirely, the taking of fugitive slaves.

In these days, when so much is said about following in the footsteps of the fathers, it may be well to remember that the act of 1780, abolishing slavery in Pennsylvania, authorized the owners of slaves to bring and retain such slaves within this Commonwealth for a period of six months; so that in those good old fraternal times a Southern man might travel through Pennsylvania or spend the summer at any of our watering places acompanied by his domestic servants without forfeiting his right to them, and without the fear of having them violently taken or enticed away by Abolitionists. The act of 1847 repealed this portion of the law of 1780. If the fathers could accord this privilege to their Southern brethren why cannot we? Much as we would like to see this spirit of fraternity restored, we are totally opposed to inviting Southern tourists to travel through or sojourn in Pennsylvania, accompanied by their domestic servants, without affording them ample security that their negroes would not be stolen from them. It would only embitter feeling to entice them here and then permit outrages upon their rights. We desire that this provision of the act of 1780 may be restored, but only upon condition that it is restored in the same spirit that originally enacted it; and accompanied with the assurance that the whole power of the State Government shall be exerted to restore servants violently taken from the master, and in case of failure, that he be paid the full value thereof. Upon any other conditions than these the restoration of the act of 1780 would be adding insult to injury—inviting Southern men to bring their servants into Pennsylvania to be stolen by Abolition mobs.

If the Democrats had control of the Legislature, we know that they would expunge every objectionable feature of the act of 1847 within a week after the day of meeting. But the power rests entirely with the Republican majority, and it remains to be seen in what temper they will deal with this important subject—whether they will will clear the skirts of Pennsylvania from every cause of complaint, or persistently cling to injustice.—*Harrisburg Union.*

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Health & beauty—how to secure them.—Female Irregularities.—Beauty is as indispensable to the happiness of woman as is health to her existence the loss of charms being regarded as a greater affliction than death itself.—Holloway's Pills and Ointment have done more towards preserving it and relieving the various disorders incidental to the sex than all other advertised medicines united. Thousands of lovely females have had their constitutions ruined and beauty blighted by drastic aperients, pernicious stimulants and poisonous lotions. The mild soothing, and restorative influence of Holloway's great internal and external remedies in all complaints of woman are now generally admitted, whether in the Spring time of woman, [illegible] turn of life.

Common School Affairs.

Educationists are specially invited to contribute to this column. All articles not written by the editor, will be marked with the proper or assumed signature of their authors.

Educate the Brain.

We design entertaining our readers a few moments upon this very important subject, from the fact we think it one neglected more than any other. The brain, as you all know, or at least we suppose you do, is not a simple organism, but a series of organs and compartments. See, then, that you do not unduly exercise *one* power, let all have their share of employment; this may at present be difficult, but it is becoming every day more easy of attainment. All the powers of the brain were given for employment and exercise, of this we may be assured; let there be a variation of employment; thus, the power of each compartment may be increased, and, let it be remembered, too, that variation of mental employment is relaxation; a page of Milton, and a mathematical problem, seem very opposite to each other, but this is the very reason why one may perhaps follow closely upon the other; it is in the principle of reaction that we find the method of the physical development of the brain; there is a rush of blood to that organ which is called into play, and the flow and reflow resulting from the intensity of mental operation, expands the organ and increases its energy and power. We are unable to explain how this is, nor can we explain why an increase of strength should be the property of the arm from the increase of exercise. We cannot explain it; the fact is there, let us use it.

INSTITUTE.—The Teachers' Institute of Columbia county met in session on Monday last, at Orangeville, to continue until Friday. The proceedings will appear in our next. We hope the attendance is a good one.

THE public Schools of this place will not take in until after the holidays are over; at least so we are informed

AMALGAMATION.—A policeman of Cleveland informs the editor of the *Plaindealer*, of that city, that he personally knows of over thirty negroes who are living as man and wife with white women in the city of Cleveland. Since Lincoln's election and the fugitives are returning from Canada to Ohio feeling quite as secure there as in the Queen's Domains.

MARRIED.

In Bloomsburg on the 25th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Dimm, at his residence, Mr DANIEL FRY to Miss ELIZABETH MOUSER, both of the vicinity of Danville Pa.

On the 29th of March, by J. C. Myers, Esq., Mr ISRAEL HOLTZINE to RACHEL HOUCK, both of Roaring Creek, Columbia county.

On December 8th, by the same, Mr. JOHN M. SANKS, of Mifflin, to ELIZA YOTHER, of Roaring Creek, Columbia county.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. F. Wadsworth, Mr. JOHN C. LAUBACH, of Fishing Creek, this county, to Miss SARAH M. EVELAND, of Huntington, Luzerne county.

DIED.

On November 23d, HENRY TOWNSEND, son of Joseph Townsend, of Light Street, aged 15 years and 25 days.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	$1 20	BUTTER,	18
RYE.	70	EGGS,	15
CORN, (new)	50	TALLOW,	12
OATS.	33	LARD,	14
BUCKWHEAT,	2 50	POTATOES.	50
FLOUR pr. bbl.	7 00	DR'D APPLES,	1 00
CLOVERSEED	5 00	HAMS,	12

Henry Zuppinger's ESTABLISHMENT.

THANKS, my best thanks, to all; with a few slanderers, I have a bone to pick, and that is: I forgive them, gladly, very gladly; they have injured me very little; for listen what the "knowing" ones say: "He is a real good workman, the best we know an excellent Watchmaker and a first rate Silver Smith and Jeweller, and it you look right, true as gold." Now mind! how can I demonstrate my gratitude for this popular good opinion? Answer: By a renewed, strong effort to do what is right and will last. New Watches, new Clocks; a lot of fine and of common Jewelry; a good assortment of Spectacles, and glasses for Spectacles, plated, steel, and silver framed, with glasses to suit all ages; a full assortment of watch glasses, hunting and open cased; watch materials and clock trimmings, and so forth. Also Sewing Machines *kept going* and repaired. Also a very fine article of gold pens, warranted 14 Carats, Band Desk, Mammoth and Commercial.

HENRY ZUPPINGER.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 26, 1860.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of Geo. Fetterman, Sen., Late of Locust Township, dec'd.

COLUMBIA COTNTY, SS:

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Solomon Fetterman, Henry Fetterman, George Fetterman, Jno Fetterman, Joshua Fetterman, Jonas Fetterman, Reuben Fetterman, Catharine Fetterman, intermarried with Henry Harner; Sarah Fetterman, intermarried with William Yeager; and Elizabeth Fetterman, intermarried with Hamilton Fisher; and to all the heirs and legal representatives of the said Geo. Fetterman, sen., deceased, greeting: You and each of you will take notice that an inquest will be held to make partition or valuation, as the case may require, of the real estate of the above named George Fetterman, sen., deceasad, situate in the township of Locust, and county of Columbia, at the late Dwelling House of said deceased, on WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper

Witness the Honorable Warren J. Woodward, Esq., President of our Orphans' Court at Bloomsburg, the 8th day of December, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

JOHN SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 19, 1860.—4w.

IRON STEEL, and every kind of Hardware for sale by

McKELVY, NEAL & Co

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Elizabeth Ent, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of Elizabeth Ent, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned, who resides in Scott township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Executor for settlement and those indebted to make payment immediately to DANIEL G ENT,

Scott, Dec. 19, 1860.—6w. Executor.

OLD DR. HEATH'S BOOK OF Travels and great discoveries of the Japanese and East India Medicines, with full directions for the certain cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Catarrah, Asthma, Fevers, Heart Disease, Scrofula, Cancer, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Gravel and Urinary Deposits, Female Complaints, &. Illustrated with hundreds of certificates of cures and engravings. For the purpose of rescuing as many suffering fellow-beings as possible from premature death, it will be sent to any part of the continent, by sending 25 cents to Drs. Heath.

Sold by G. M Hagenbuch, Bloomsburg; N. L. Rank & Co, Danville, Jacob Lawall, Catasauqua; A. Miller & Co, Berwick.

DRS. HEATH,

647 Broadway, New York City.

October 5th, 1859.—1y.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN ALL ITS Branches, executed in the best style known in the art, at *C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY*, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia.

Life Size in Oil and Pastel,

Stereoscopic Portraits,

Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c.

For Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. nov14

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER,

SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECFULLY offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in Dentistry, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TESTH, which will be inserted on pivot or gold plate, to look as well as natural.

A superior article of Tooth Powders, always on hand. All operations on the teeth warranted.

Office, 3d building above S. A. Wilson's Carriage Manufactory—Main St., west side.

Bloomsburg, January 13, 1858

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!

MARTZ & ENT

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of merchandise, they are determined to sell cheap, and which

Cash or Country Produce,

on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street. Their Stock consists of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, choicest styles and latest fashions.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CEDAR-*WARE, HOLLOW-WARE,*

Iron, Nails and Spikes,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c.,

In short every thing usually kept in a country Store. They respectfully invite their old friends, and the public generally, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price paid for country produce.

MARTZ & ENT.

Light Street, Oct. 31, 1860.

Boot and Shoemaking.

THE undersigned being thankful for past favors, and grateful for future prospects, desires to inform the citizens of this place and vicinity, and his friends and patrons in particular, that he still carries on the above business in all its various branches, at his old stand, on Main street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church Bloomsburg. He employs the very best workmen, and uses nothing but good stock. No pains are spared to make neat fits and durable work; all of which can be obtained very low for ready pay.

JACOB F. DIETTERICH.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 1, 1860—1y.

GLENN,

NORTH WEST CORNER

Eighth and Race Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Always on hand, a full assortment of Hats and Caps for Men Boys and Children, at low prices [Feb. 22 1860

HENRY ROSENSTOCK,

Sky-Light Ambrotypist,

ROOMS in the Third Story of the Exchange Block, (entrance above the Book Store,) Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 23, 1859—1y.

Eagle Foundry, Bloomsburg

STOVES AND TINWARE.

THE subscriber having erected a large new brick Foundry and Machine Shop, in place of the old one, is prepared to make all kinds of

CASTINGS AT THE LOWEST PRICES

Plows constantly on hand. The subscribe has removed his Tin Shop from Main Street to the Foundry Lot, where he has erected a building altogether for Stoves and Tinware.

The Cooking Stoves consist of the WM. PENN COOK, RAUB COOK, VANLIER COOK, and PARLOR STOVES of all kinds, the Egg Cylinder Stove, &c.

All kinds of Spouting made to order.

JOSEPH SHARPLESS.

Bloomsburg, April 16, 1858

FORKS HOTEL.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

ROBERT HAGENBUCH, *Proprietor.*

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the public that he has rented and thoroughly refitted the Forks Hotel formerly occupied by James Freeze, in Bloomsburg, and is prepared to accomodate travellers, teamsters, drovers and boarders. His table will be supplied with the best products the markets afford, and his Bar will be constantly furnished with the choicest liquors.

Attentive ostlers will always be in attendance, and he trusts his long experience in catering to the wants of the public, and his obliging attention to customers will secure him a liberal share of patronage.

Bloomsburg, April 21, 1858.

WM WELH,

Attorney at Law,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office in Court Alley, East of Court House

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO.,

MERCHANTS.

Northeast corner of Main and Market Sts.